

has been included in our Trade Agreements with the following countries:—

1. Austria.
2. Czechoslovakia.
3. Germany.
4. Hungary.
5. Norway.
6. Poland.
7. Sweden.
8. Yugoslavia.
9. Italy.

Further to enable our manganese ore to compete in the international market, Government abolished on the 18th August, 1954 the export duty of 15 per cent, *ad valorem* on this ore.

CACOONS AND RAW SILK

\*1329. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the raw silk industry in the Darjeeling District; and

(b) if so, the grants that Government propose to give for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 47,000 during 1953-54.

U.N. SECRETARIAT

\*1332. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians employed at present in the United Nations Secretariat;

(b) their conditions of service;

(c) whether there is any percentage fixed for the different nations in regard to the employment of their nationals in the Secretariat; and

(d) if so, what is the percentage?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 42.

(b) They are governed by Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As far as practicable the numerical representation of Member Nation on the staff is in accordance with the percentage of its total contribution to the budget of the United Nations.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Sardar Hukam Singh:  
Shri Tulsidas:  
\*1337. { Shri Shivnanjappa:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bogawat.  
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up an Industrial Development Corporation has been finalised; and

(b) whether the shares will be open to private industrialists also?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

EXPORT TO CEYLON

\*1342. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the reasons for the decline in value of exports to Ceylon from Rs. 211.8 million in 1952 to Rs. 200 million in 1953?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): According to the figures of exports from India to Ceylon compiled and published by the Government of India, the value of exports from India to Ceylon during 1952 and 1953 was Rs. 1,985 lakhs and Rs. 1,811 lakhs, respectively.

The fall in Ceylon's imports from India during 1953 was proportionate to the fall in total Ceylonese imports from all sources during 1953. However, the decline in the value of India's exports to Ceylon during 1953

was due mainly to the fall in the price of cotton textiles, reduced exports of chillies, sugar and onions. Quantitatively there was an increase in the exports of textiles. Reduced exports of chillies and sugar were due to their short supply in India. As regards onions there were import restrictions as a result of increase in production of onions in Ceylon.

**INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN**

**680. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government propose to start industries in Rajasthan to absorb unemployed refugee labour on the lines adopted in Faridabad?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): The Ministry of Rehabilitation has been allotted Rs. 75 lakhs during 1954-55 for the promotion of industries with a view to provide employment to displaced persons. First priority is being given to refugee townships which have an independent economy and where unemployment is very acute. Accordingly, the following townships have been selected in the Western Region for setting up industries:—

Faridabad	(Punjab)
Rajpura	(PEPSU)
Hastinapur	(U.P.)
Ulhasnagar	} (Bombay)
Sardar-Nagar	

Townships in the Eastern Region are being selected.

**KAMAING FRONTIER DIVISION**

**681. Shri Gohain:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that an office assistant fired at and killed another assistant of the office of the political officer at Berndila in Kamaing Frontier Division on the 7th July, 1954;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to bring the culprit to book; and

(d) the type of gun that was used in the incident and to whom it belonged?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (c). An assistant of the office of the Political Officer, Kameng Frontier Division is reported to have died as a result of a gun shot wound on the 7th July, 1954, at Bomdila. The person who is alleged to have fired the shot was an instructor in soap-making in the Cottage Industries Training Centre at Bomdila. He was arrested and the trial is expected to commence soon. The case at present is *sub judice*.

(d) An S.B.B.L. gun belonging to the deceased who held it under a proper licence.

**SODA ASH**

**682. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the lowest price quoted in applications for *ad hoc* licences for Soda Ash during 1954 (July-December) and the prices quoted by firms which were ultimately granted such licences?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Applications received only upto the 12th August, 1954, were considered. The lowest price quoted was £ 15-11-0 per long ton C.I.F. Indian Port. The prices quoted by firms who were granted licences ranged from £ 15-11-0 to £ 16-0-0 per long ton C.I.F. Indian Port.

**NAGPUR STATION OF AIR**

**683. Shri N. A. Borkar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of broadcasts in Marathi dialects arranged by the Nagpur Station of the All-India Radio during the period 1953-54?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar):** During the period 1953-54, 62 broadcasts—42 in Nagpuri dialect and 20 in the Varhadi dialect—were broadcast by the Nagpur Station of All India